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ocal News.—The City and Suburban News Suresu of the Usyran Passs and New York Associate: Fans is at 21 to 20 Ann street. All information and desi-ments for public use instantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.

Mr. Hicks's Little Bill.

We print elsewhere a detailed exposure of the thieving scheme which, under the title of House bill No. 7,853, is now daringly seeking enactment in Congress. It is formally entitled "An act to amend certain sections of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to copyrights." But the true name for it is "A bill to undo the law of copyright; to legalize stealing and literary piracy; to destroy property and kill the honest publishing trade; and to render notorious all the members of Congress who have anything to do with it." is Mr. Hicks's little bill, Mr. Hicks of Pennsylvania.

We will say plainly to Mr. HICKS, who has hitherto borne a good name, and is, as we still believe, not desirous of intentionally besmirching himself, that if he really cares for his reputation, it will be wise for him to open his eyes and regard attentively the measure which bears his name, and take a good look at the rascally company in which he will find himself. The evil purpose of the bill is snugly hidden in a bushwork of legal verbiage well intended to obscure it from eyes not skilled in copyright intricacies. But its exact effect is to so haggle, botch, and spoil the copyright law as to allow disreputable publishers to steal from daily, weekly, and monthly publications all the matter their stretched claws can grasp. This is the sole intent of the measure.

Under the present law copyright protection is afforded to engravings and etchings made in this country. When the law was enacted it was agreed that such protection was necessary, first, because of international comity which similarly secured copyright abroad for works of our artists made here; secondly, because the work on them was that of the artist rather than of the artisan, and in no way conflicted with the claims of the lithographers' and other trades unions; and thirdly and chiefly, because it allowed the productions of our artists who are working and studying abroad, as of course the best of them do, to obtain copyright where such productions are mostly sold, that is at home. Mr. HICKS's little bill sweeps away all this, and requires engravings and etchings to be made here in order to obtain copyright here, and hence allows predatory and dishonest publishers to steal unhindered the best work of an artistic nature that is expensively fostered and put out by the great publishing houses of our country.

Far more disastrous than this amendment, and, strange to say, far less covertly introduced, is a second one which, incredible as it may seem, destroys the power of copyright upon any newspaper publication. Section 11 of the Copyright law as it stands beads as follows:

"That for the purpose of this act each volume of look in two or more volumes, when such volumes are published separately and the first one shall not have ore this act shall take effect, and each aber of a periodical shall be considered an inde dent publication, subject to the form of copyright

Mr. HICKS has amended it in this way :

"Section 11. That for the purpose of this act each volume of a book in two or more volumes, when such volumes are published separately and the first one effect, and each number of a periodical, excepting daily or weekly newspapers or journals devoted in whole or in part to the news of the day, shall be con sidered an independent publication, subject to the

In plain English, no news publication would be allowed to obtain copyright, as now, upon one number of the publication as a whole, but would have to get it upon each article separately. This would obviously put publishers to such an infinity of bother as practically to annul copyright altogether. And, as hardly any daily or weekly publication exists or can be imagined which may not be said to partake in some way of a 'news" character, the entire periodical publishing trade of the United States would receive a crushing blow.

Can it be possible that there is pending in the national Congress a measure like this of infamous, brazen, organized robbery, designed by pirates and fathered by fools, and directed against those arts of refinement and culture which at all times and in every civilized country have been considered as among the most priceless possessions of a people? For the present we take leave of the iniquity, and trust that for the common shame of the country, further allusion may not be necessary to put the representatives of the people at Washington on their guard. Let us only add that opposed to Mr. HICKS's little bill are the American Copyright League, every reputable publishing house in the country, every prominent author, and every association of authors or publishers, or of both

Gresham's Fiasco in the Armenian Business.

This is interesting but not surprising news that the Porte has protested against the assignment of Mr. JEWETT, the United Turkish Commission charged to make a whitewashing investigation of the horrible outrages inflicted upon Armenian Christians. To all well-informed persons the reason for this protest is as patent as was the motive for the invitation which Secretary GRESHAM so foolishly accepted.

The objections to Consul JEWETT, from the viewpoint of the Turkish Government, which is trying to cover up the atrocities committed in Armenia by its soldiers acting under orders from Constantinople, are obviously two. In the first place, he happens to be a Christian; and, in the second place, he has not committed himself in print beforehand to a sweeping endorsement of the Sultan's methods of dealing with his wretched Christian subjects. Evidently, when the Porte suggested that an American should take part with Turkish commissioners in their pretended investigation, it was expected that President CLEVELAND would delegate some one of the kidney of Mr. STRAUS, the former Minister to Turkey, who since his return from Constantinople has constituted himself a sort of champion of ABBUL HAMID's exemplary conduct and virtuous intentions.

But in this Armenian matter our State

or any other public sulogist of the Sultan's hideous misrule. However much he may have wished to do so, Mr. CLEVELAND could not venture to select Mr. STRAUS to report upon the wrongs of Christians; neither could be oblige the Turkish Minister at Washington by appointing the latter's friend, Mr. DEODATI THOMPSON, who in a very stlly book vied with Mr. STRAUS in flatulent adulation of the Sultan. No, in this business Mr. CLEVELAND was aware that the eyes of the whole Christian population of this country were upon him; and, therefore, he felt himself constrained to designate for the post of inquirer into the Armenian out rages an honest, straightforward Christian, who had not gagged himself by proclaiming indiscriminate confidence in the Turk's pur poses and acts.

By such an appointment, naturally, the Turkish Government felt itself aggrioved. It regarded itself as duped and betrayed by our State Department, the previous course of which had led it to count upon sympathy, if not connivance. An honest Christian commissioner, who would take the most fervent interest in the fate of his co-religionists, was the last thing the Porte wanted; and experience justified it in expecting that Mr. CLEVELAND would send a different kind of a man. Consul JEWETT the Porte will not have on any terms, and so much the better for the United States. We congratulate our countrymen that at the cost of another flasco on the part of our State Department, we have escaped the blunder of participation in a sham Turkish inquiry, with which officially we have no concern and the sole aim of which was to forestall and frustrate the rigorous investigation about to be made by the Christian powers, who are responsible for the long-delayed enforcement of the Berlin treaty.

The Police Board Abdicates.

The Superintendent of Police and the Police Commissioners, with the exception of Mr. Sheehan, submitted meekly to a severe public humiliation on Friday and Saturday. The Superintendent had recommended the suspension of Capt. CREEDEN, and the Police Board had approved it. That officer had plainly perjured himself. It was right to suspend him. Whether it was right or wrong, the act was one within the discretion of the Police Board. But it seems that the Superintendent of Police and the Police Board have not the power to regulate the police force, or to take such steps as they deem best to maintain discipline in that body. No sooner had the news of the course of the Police Board in regard to Capt. CREE-DEN come to the ears of the LEXOW Committee than it got into a passion. Mr. LEXOW was "white with rage." Mr. Goff denounced the conduct of the Police Board as 'worse than shameful." Subpoenas for the Commissioners were issued amid cheers, Mr. MARTIN and Mr. BYRNES hurried over to the august presence chamber, and were treated like small boys, rigidly and threateningly questioned, and virtually forced to promise that the Board would undo on Saturday what it had done on Friday. Finally, on Saturday the suspension of Capt. CREE-DEN was by the Board revoked.

The course of Mr. BYRNES and the Police Commissioners, with the exception of Mr. SHEEHAN, was as inexcusably weak as that of the Lexow Committee was inexcusably insolent and overbearing. There should have been no yielding to the LEXOW Commit tee, thus transcending its powers. If the Police Board and the Superintendent feel themselves incompetent to manage the police, they should get out. They have no right to take their orders from the committee.

Is that committee to become the ruler a well as the investigator of the police? It seems to us that the people of this town are all humiliated in this humiliation of the Police Commissioners and the Superintend ent of Police. Here is a great department intrusted by law to certain officers. Is it to be controlled, in fact, by a committee of the Legislature, drunk with its own importance and apparently in the mood of the maudlin to shake the hands of perjurers and t

Periods of abuse and of injury must re cur in the Park Department, we suppose, as in other great institutions. Ideas which should be permanently supreme become merged in others unsound and inadmissible at first, perhaps, through failure to appreciate their importance, and then through the greater weight of positive viciousness. This community, particularly successful and interested in its pleasure grounds, puts them in order and then rests content through minor outrages, until the time comes when it must rouse itself again to root up the seed of damage and to restore the parks to the preserving influences temporarily

behind the figurehead of the engineer. The difference between the responsibilities of a landscape architect and an engineer can be understood from a very simple illustration.

tion. Such a plant would be an intrusion cation. As the landscape architect employed

by the city, I must oppose the scheme." On the other hand, the engineer no trained in park learning, weighted with no responsibility of design, and submissive to any scheme structurally possible, would re-

In the same way, in the case of the Harlem Driveway, the Park Board, having hastily prepared a plan indefensibly absurd, and wasteful of the land's natural advantages, the landscape architect said: " Gentlemen, my name cannot go upon this plan. Neither nor my profession can be made responsible for it." On the other hand, the engineer. in whose name the Commissioners have exploited their recklessness, also a city employee, perfectly competent professionally

Department dared not employ Mr. STRAUS duties of his place, replied, "What does the Board want to do ?" and did it.

The allegiance a landscape architect owes to his profession and his personal reputation is the public's strongest bulwark against misuses of the parks through vandalism or vicious politics. Repudiate his authority without just cause and the magnificent property in charge of the Park Commission is placed at the mercy of fantastic ignorance or private influence. The parks constitute an almost boundless field for schemes to fill the pockets or tickle the conceit of those in control.

In Tween's time the pressure in that direction, working always through the engineers, honest, but necessarily un-protesting, soon clashed with the artistic experts directing the work of the Park Department, and the latter resigned. As Mr. OLMSTED says, millions of dollars were squandered in the Central Park through corrupt organization of the Park Department on a basis of engineering instead of on a basis of landscape architecture. Proportionate money is being squandered on the Driveway now, by a precise repetition of the TWEED policy, with the added outrage that the peculiar nature of the tract to be dealt with makes it more liable to damage that will be irreparable at any cost. This long contest about the Driveway, instead of being concerned solely with a certain territory, involves the entire institution of our park system, attacked now with a defiance of its first principles as vulgar and outrageous as that which called for public condemnation in the days of TWEED.

The Picts of Indiana.

The study of Pictish antiquities has a main seat in the town of Brookville, Ind. The year 1892, so rich in commemorations, had the additional glory of witnessing the completion of the Brookville Water Works. As our esteemed contemporary, the Frank-Un Democrat, says, "a feeling grew up that the two events"-the completion of the water works and the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America-'should be celebrated in one jubilee." Mr. HERMAN TRICHLER, one of the founders of the Order of CINCINNATUS, believed that a new society would be the best means of joining the great events. It was finally decided that the field of Pictish history was not fully occupied, and Brookville being well supplied with persons of Pictish de- achievements. scent, a Pictish society was formed. It was called and still prospers as Clan Ben Grampis, No. 1, Scotus Gaul Picti; and while it is equalled by few societies in point of constitution and by-laws, it is excelled by none in the majestical sonority and poetry of its names of officers. It has a Lord of Firth and Flood, a Thane of the Donjon Keep, an Earl of Lochs and Heather, a Merlin Churl of the Heather, a Lord of Mounts and Valleys, a Seer of the Sacred Fires, a Monarch of the Mystic Mists, a Knight of the Castle Gate, a Watchman of the Outer Wall, a Bearer of the Hazel Rod, a Bede of Buchan, a Douglass of the Guard and a Columba of Iona.

We do not find that tattooing or painting the body is practised among the members of the S. G. P., nor are we sure whether they wear the Highland costume or go back in their garb to a point nearer the Pictish fashion described in BLACKMORE's couplet

"A painted vest Prince Vol. Tiour had on, Which from a naked Pict his grandsire won."

The Brookville Picts march in single file. have good old Caledonian appetites, and are full of poetry, science, and history. Mr. G. HENRI BOGART, one of the most eminent of Indiana poets, is a clansman of the Clan Ben Grampis. Perhaps he conceived the poetical idea of the clan colors:

" White, as the snow of the Grampian summits, in dicating purity of purpose; Green, as the firs and pines clothing their slopes, indicating that friendship keeps ever alive; and Purple, the regal hue, emblematte of the imperial majesty of unity, represent our clan, as they formed the historic tartan of MacALPIN.

Fraternity, amusement, and improvement are the objects of the Brookville Picts, and those objects seem to be attained. "Any male citizen of eighteen, of good character, who believes that Brookville is the greatest town on earth," is eligible to membership. "The citizens of the earth generally shall be invited" to the public amusements given by the clan on the Fourth of July.

The only criticism that we should think of making of this original and solid society, relates to a minor detail. The constitution provides that "the Keeper of the Tower shall perform the usual duties of a janitor. and shall be paid [blank] for each meeting. He shall be paid blank dollars or cents may be good Pictish, but it's not good English. Besides, the Keeper of the Tower ought not to have to sweep. An ancient Pict with a feather duster in his hand is not to be imagined. Would anybody think of asking Merlin Churl of the Heather to wash he dishes?

The Grade of Lieutenant-General.

In his annual message Mr. CLEVELAND recommended that Congress should tem porarily revive the grade of Lieutenant General "in recognition of the long and distinguished military services and faithful discharge of delicate and responsible civil duties by Major-Gen. JOHN M. SCHOFIELD. Mr. CLEVELAND remarked that such an act would be "just and gracious," and would permit Gen. SCHOFIELD'S retirement for age, which occurs next autumn, to be made with rank befitting his merits."

It is to be observed that Secretary LA MONT, on whose report the President's message comments, does not make such a recommendation. Mr. LAMONT acknowledges his indebtedness to Gen. SCHOFIELD's counsel, experience, and judgment, but does not propose the promotion of that officer. The question thus involved is not that of providing a Lieutenant-General for the army as part of a system of reorganization; and yet to revive this grade for individual benefit only seems to be opposed to a judgment of Congress which has stood for a quarter of a century.

When Gen. GRANT became President and Gen. SHERMAN became General of the Army in his place, Gen. SHERIDAN was in turn promoted to the rank of Lieutenant General, thus vacated by SHERMAN, with the express proviso that this grade should lapse when the new incumbent ceased to hold it, as in fact it did. This provise showed that Congress recognized the fact that promotions on account of war service must at some time cease. There were other officers well worthy to receive the rank of Lieutenant-General, if their experience and services are compared with those of others holding such a rank in foreign countries. Notable among these were Gen. MEADE, the commander of the victorious army at Gettysburg, the greatest battle of the war, and Thomas, the renowned victor of Nashville. Yet Congress decided, in spite of the distinguished records of these and other officers that their military rewards, which included the rank of Major-General in the army, had already been sufficient.

As if recognizing this fact, Mr. CLEVE-LAND refers also to Gen. SCHOFIELD's faith-

formed civil duties hardly justify a new military grade. Peace has reigned for many years, save for occasional Indian troubles. and during the few years since Gen. Scho FIELD received the command of the army it can hardly be urged that anything occurred which makes advisable the creation of a grade as the reward of services The case is also different from that of Gen. SCOTT, as he received the brevet rank of Lieutenant-General after being the highest

military leader in a great war.

The commercial and financial disaster which has befallen Newfoundland follows series of disturbing experiences. Very grave political dissensions have beloed to unsettle affairs. The island has been vexed with Canada because the latter successfully appealed to the imperial Government to prevent Newfoundland from making a separate reciprocity treaty with the United States. It has been angry with Great Britain because it fisheries question she is sacrificing the interests of her colony to her own relations with France Not very long ago in fact, there was some hot talk in St. John's of independence and of follow-ing the example set by the United States in 1776. But now John Bull has found suggestio that financial help from the motherland would be unacceptable at this Juncture. And yet his first impulse seems to be that of lecturing the colony a little on its past mis leeds. Of course it is not wholly pleasant for Newfoundland in the midst of its distress to be told of its faults and shortcomings, especially as some of the London newspapers seem concerned once more not only with the local losses and sufferings, but with the effect on international relations. One of them, for example, foresees that there must be at least a postponement of the settlement of the French shore dispute, which is "very inconvenient." Another suggests, as a possible remedy, annexation to the Dominion, if, as it kindly adds, the latter will accept Newfoundland when so overbur-dened with financial troubles. As the island has long prided itself on keeping out of the Dominion, this suggestion, in response to a suggestion of financial aid, may appear rather like asking for bread and receiving a stone

However, it may be hoped that vigorous measures will relieve the island. The Governor, at the meeting of the Legislature on Saturday spoke of some steps that had been taken in order that the credit of the colony might be re established.

Where will record breaking in the speed of torpedo boats stop? The Ardent, a Chiawick. built craft, has carried the standard in advance of anything before known, although this year had already become famous for unprecedented

The new type of torpedo-boat destroyers which are only a class of larger torpedo boats must be considered one of the admitted successes in modern British shipbuilding. There are eventually to be thirty or forty of them, we believe, and one after another of them is sho ing wonderful speed. The ploneer was the YARROW boat Havock, which, with a mean speed of 26% knots for three hours in a heavy sea, was regarded as the fastest in the world. But the plaudits over her had not ceased before alone came still another Poplar-built boat, the Hornet the Havock's mate, which reached 27,628 as the average of a three hours' trial, and over 28 knots at the maximum.

Then quickly appeared on the Maplin Sands course two new competitors, the Daring and Decoy, built by the THORNEYCROFTS, and the former at once wiped out all previous success by a run of 28.656 knots as her record over the measured mile. And now, with a third boat the Ardent, fifteen feet longer than the other two, these same builders have achieved 28,214 against the tide and 30,151 with it, making s mean of 29.182 for the two runs.

There are two more Thorneycrofts, of the Ardent type, to come, and who shall say that the speed limit is yet reached? And while other British builders are to being out new torpedo boat destroyers, we are not to assume that the famous Continental builders will remain be hind. SCHICHAU of Elbing may not rest content to lose the laurels won with the Adler, once the champion. NORMAND, the French builder, is said to have reached 27,22 knots with the Chevalier, and to have planned a 30-knot craft, Thirty knots an hour is a knot in two minutes. and the two-minute torpedo craft need not wait for the two-minute trotter.

We suppose the English employees of the Mexican Interoceanic Railroad have been supplanted by Americans merely because the man ager of the company regards the American engineers and other workmen as more useful taken. There is no good reason why Gen. JACKson's act should create intense excitement upor the Isthmus of Tehuantenec. We suppose that in this case he had an eye for business, and that he appreciated the superior methods of Ameri can railroaders, who are the best in the world Furthermore, it is within his knowledge that large amount of American capital has been in vested in the Mexican Interoceanic Railroad and it is well that American capital should be used in the interest of American labor. Any way, why are the English so much concerned in the direction of the transportation lines be tween the two oceans that wash the shores of the United States?

The Sun at Christman and All the Yea From the Adams Freeme

To the Epiron of the Adams Fraeman—Sir: I want to make my husband a Christmas present that will be an educational benefit to him, and a benefit in which I can share without infringing on his rights. What can I give him at a moderate cost? READER. Adams. Mass., Dec. 14, 1884. Give him a year's subscription to a leading daily pa

From the Rockland Teihung Tun Sex is the ablest and most interesting all-around newspaper in the United States; a paper that never is

so hurried that it does not maintain a high liters standard in every department, has a keen scent for real poetry, knows what news is and how to print it and is marked by good sprag brains that permeat every column, from its stanch spinal column outward

The Hero of a Defeat. From the Washington Nesca

In accepting the nomination in New York Senato Hill proved to the world that he was far beyond the petty trammels of selfish ambition. It requires more courage to march to certain defeat than is given to most humanity. There is an element of the heroic in it that appeals to the warmer emotions of the generous heart. Senator Hill well knew, in accepting the de-mand of his party, that his unbroken line of successes would meet a Waterioo. He did not flinch from the struggle, but took up the gauge of battle and marched with his cresi borne as proudly as when he had, in the hast, gone to embrace certain victory. Defeat more often desiroys than builds. In rare instances it is a refining process, which leaves the pure gold and sterling qualities untarnished. Senator Hill has come from this battle with more honer than his victors. He stands before the country to-day as not only one of the great men of the Democratic party, but as one of the greatest men of the nation.

Just a Little Too Much. From the Boston Herald. Q.—Have you not stolen anything?

Q .- What, never stolen anything! (Looking around in horror) A.-I insist-

(breaking in)-Naturally! (Sardonically.) Q. But me no buts. I sak you a simple question

ou grow confused. Why, if you are so innocentring on the "innocent") do you get confused?

A .- I can explain-Q -- Oh, we want no explanations.

Q.-Step down! You're excused. Step down, six We have had all we want of you.

This is no police court acene. It is just a sample of Lawyer Goff's questioning of a witness before the Lexow committee. It is just a little too much.

Mains Considered as a Western State From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

From 16c of Louis order to Maine, with Thomas B. Reed as one of its citizens, is far enough West to suit the views of a great many good Republi-cans. It is several degrees wass of Indiana, at any

From the New York Herowey been so largely instrumental in making the foremost institution of its kind in the world-the

converted into World English and proceeded and other criminals whom the World had the words of the Nestor of New York journs ism, "an academy of crime" was established,

people of New York and of good people everyor blackmailed. He placed the investigation of the World's charges in the hands of men of unquestioned capacity and integrity, men against whom, for some reason, even the World has seemed afraid to utter a word, though it will now, no doubt, proceed to vilify them in the same shameless way in which it has hounded Gov. Flower.

The great merit of the Commission's report is that it cordially approves and vindicates the general scheme on which the Reformatory is onducted-that is, the indeterminate sentence, and reform by physical exercise, military drill and industrial training-and makes an end of malicious attacks upon the institution and the superintendent.

The Elmira Reformatory has done a great work under the guiding hand of Mr. Brockway, and he himself is recognized the world over as an authority in criminology. Now that the period of storm and stress has passed, we shall ook for the speedy restoration of the Reforma tory's established character as an institution for the permanent reclamation of young criminals; and we bespeak for it liberal support from the Legislature, so that its work may be carried on free from hampering conditions.

In dismissing the charges the Governor has lone his plain duty and has preserved to the State one of its most useful and most admirable institutions, while at the same time administer ing a stinging rebuke to the reckless authors of the lying charges.

The final report, even including the separate finding of Judge Learned, warrants the conclusion of the Governor that "the charges are, in the main, not proven." In other words, the hysterical shricking of the World was not justified by any evidence in its possession or any evidence which it gathered, not for the purpose of anding the truth, but of convicting the management.

f the Elmira Reformatory from the charges of cruelty in the treatment of inmates was to have een expected, in view of all the testimony and the character of those who were responsible for he charges. From the Brooklyn Eagle.

sted with the penal institutions of the country and has made a sufficiently earnest study of the moral and mental abnormality to make it surthat he can rule the place more successfully and beneficially than the criminals. From the New York Telegram. Inasmuch as this conclusion has been reached

there is no occasion to question its correctness. There is, therefore, the more occasion to hail it with satisfaction. Gov. Flower's decision is what was expected by nine-tenths of those who followed the testi-

From the Ringhamton Republica. Every good man will rejoice in the verdict, for only devilish malice could hope for the destruction of a good name and a great institution The verdict is a triumph for truta, justice, and righteousness; it declares that a good name cannot be destroyed without cause, and it strengthens the faith of the people that a good name cannot be won on false pretences and

what a delightful book it was! It was interspersed with moral precepts, and it also related some moral upon our minds more vividly than

Tray received a severe beating simply because the good, simple-minded creature had been so indiscreet as to be found in had company.

The existing political situation recalls the story of poor Tray. In 1892 the Democratic party, under the delusion that he was a prodigy of virtue and wisdom, elected Grover Cleveland

party, under the delusion that he was a prodicy of virtue and wisdom, elected Grover Cleveland President of the United States. Since that time it has clearly transpired that Grover Cleveland is utterly ignorant of every one of the great national questions now demanding a solution by the American people. And the worst feature of the case is that he is not only ignorant, but, in addition, so blindly conceited that he is hope-lessly ignorant.

Grover Cleveland has been found out. The Democratic party was found in company with Grover Cleveland, and poor Tray has had an awful thrashing.

The lesson of these events indicates the proper future relations between the Bemocratic party and Grover Cleveland. It is simply this: Drophim; repudiate him; pay no attention either to his wishes or to the webes of the superficial, years officials he has chosen as his assistants. The chances are twenty to one that whatever Grover Cleveland recommends is contrary to the best interests of this country.

The time for another Democratic National Convention is only about accenteen months distant. But it is absolutely certain that unless the Democratic party immediately cesases to be guided by Grover Cleveland, the only possible use of such a Convention will be to afford an opportunity for funeral oratory.

J. P. Phillips.

The New Bixle. From the Atlanta Constitution Oh, Dixie land is the land o' cotton, Brings five cents and the crop's forgotten; Buy a bale. Buy a bale old bale.

Then I wish I was in Dixie To day. To day,
Honoray;
Then I won! I wus in Dixie land,
With five-cent cotton on sither hand,
['d buy,
['d buy,
['d buy,
['d buy,
]'d buy.

Oh, the farmers planted lots o' scres; Asked for cash, an' there warn't no takers, Had a sale. That was worth the work in Dinie.

To-day.

I wish I will in Digit land.

With fitteen dollars in my hand.

I'd die.

Or buy

The whole blamed crop in Digit!

Then I wish I was in Dixie

OUR SHIP ARMOR.

Some Points Suggested by the Trial of

the Oregon's Barbette Plate. WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 .- Although the curved Carnegie 17-inch plate, forming part of the lot Intended for the Oregon, was badly cracked in yesterday's trial at Indian Head, it does not follow that the lot will be rejected. Even were this piate found unsatisfactory there is the privthere of treing a second, and of course, with armor amounting to nearly \$300,000 involved, this privilege would be used, provided it should prove necessary.

The experience of the past year with thick

armor is instructive in the present instance On May 19 an 18-inch Rethlichem plate of Har veyized nickel steel, representing the side armo of the Indiana, was attacked at Indian Head by two 12-inch Carpenter projectiles, fired with the contract velocities. The first shell went just through the plate and cracked it, and the second projectile also went just through, wrecking the plate and projectile. No little sensation was caused by this result, which some critics regarded as an indication that the Harvey process was not suita-ble for the thickest plates. It was suggested that there should be some modification of the requirements, but this was not conceded. Just two months later, on July 19, a second plate of the same lot was tested with two similar Car penter shells and with the same velocities namely, 1,465 and 1,926 feet per second. Both projectiles were broken up with estimated pene trations of 11 and 17 inches respectively, and the plate and the entire lot were accordingly ac cepted. A sufficient explanation for the failure an internal flaw, which had not been visible when the plate was finished, but was disclosed by the firms test.

Again, in July, a Carnegle 17-inch barbette plate, similar to the one tried yesterday, it being made, in fact, for the Oregon, suffered a defeat on the first trial. A Carpenter 12-inch projectile, with a striking velocity of 1,410 feet per second, penetrated 1316 inches and rebounded without being broken up, the plate also not being cracked. But in the second shot s Wheeler-Sterling 12-inch shell, with 1,858 feet per second velocity, passed completely through not only the plate but the backing and penetrated 18 feet into the butt. This latter result was a surprise; but, instead of rejecting the plate, on the following day a Carpenter projectile was fired in an extra round against a fragment of the plate, and the result was that the projectile was welded into it, penetrating 19 inches, and with its base remaining out 10 inches from the plate. Ten days later a fourth shot was fired. also a Carpenter projectile, which was broken up. The plate was then accepted, and therewith the whole lot. It was evident that so good a result in a fourth shot showed that the armor was fit to be placed upon a battle ship. These two instances, one of them the passing of a lot of 18-inch Hethlehem armor on the sec-ond plate tried, after the first had been rejected,

of a lot of 18-inch Bethlehem armor on the second plate tried, after the first had been rejected,
and the other the acceptance of a lot of 17-inch
Carnegle armor on the results of two extra
shots, after the two regular shots at the plate
tried might have rejected it, are suggestive in
their bearings upon Saturday's test. When the
17-inch curved barbette armor of the Massachusetts, made by the Bethlehem company, was
tested on June 12 last, the projectiles used were
both Carpenter shells. Both the tests of 18-inch
plates of the Indiana, already spoken of, were
with Carpenter shells. On the other hand, it
was a Wheeler-Sterling shell that riddled the
17-inch armor of the other barbette of the Oregon, tried in July.

On looking at the details of Saturday's trial it
is seen that the first shot, with the prescribed
1,410 feet of velocity, penetrated 15 inches and
rebounded unbroken, and only shortened about
a tenth of an inch. The bulge caused about the
hole was about half an inch in maximum neight,
showing that the plate, like its predecessor in
July, was too soft although in fact it had beer

1,410 feet of velocity, benetrated 15 inches and rebounded unbroken, and only shortened about a tenth of an inch. The bulge caused about the hole was about half an inch in maximum neight, showing that the plate, like its predecessor in July, was too soft, aithough in fact it had been nardened more than the other. The first shot in the July plate, it will be remembered, was with a Carpenter shell, which penetrated 13½ inches, and also rebounded without being broken. But whereas there was then no cracking, in Saturday's plate there was a through crack from the top of the plate to the hole. As to this, however, it should be observed that the shot had been aimed at a point near the edge, or rather near the strip left unhardened for the purpose of boring, so that it might be fastened to the deck. This crack was very little open at the hole, and yet was perhaps half an inch wide at the edge. Commedore Sampson, in his recent report, notes that recently electric annealing has been shown to be feasible, so that when the apparatus for that purpose is supplied, plates can be Harveyed over their whole surface, no soft strip at the top being needed.

The second shot, which was to determine the resistance to perforation, was fired, with the contract velocity of 1,850 feet per second, at a point about two feet from the top, and two and a half from the edge. This shell only penetrated ten inches, and then was completely broken up into small fragments. The plate cracked from the impact to the upper edge, and the longitudinal crack was slightly widened. Yet, if we compare this result with that of the second shot in the July trial of a 17-inch barbette plata, we find that a similar projectile fired at the centre of the plate, with the same velocity, passed completely through both the plate and the target. As this was the text not for cracking but for one-tracting of the cracked from the day's result was superior to that of the first day's trial with the July plate, ultimately accepted.

Summed up, the trial shows that neither of

ST. STEPHEN'S PARISH REJOICES. To Celebrate the Freedom of the Church

from Bebt and Its Prosperous Condition. The people of St. Stephen's parish, in East I wenty-eighth street, will on Dec. 30 see their church entirely freed from debt. Dr. McGlynn gave up St. Stephen's in January.

1887, and nine months later the Rev. Charles H Colton became its pastor. He found the congregation discordant and scattered, no schools, and the church in bad repair and with a debt of \$130,000. Since then the debt has been paid off, \$125,000 additional has been expended in Improvements and repairs to the church, and the three houses, 154, 130, and 140 East Twenty-ninth street, have been purchased at a cost of \$15,000 more. The congregation has been gathered together again, the poor have been looked after and cared fee by the St. Stephen's Saving Circle and other organizations or that purpose. Several parish societies have been started and built up to a flourishing condition, and new life generally has been infused into the parish.

The services on Dec. 30 will be of an impressive character. The Archhishop and many other prominent ecclesiastics will be present to assist in the celebration. the church in bad repair and with a debt of

MONSIGNOR O'CONNELL.

His Investiture to Take Place at of the Sea Church to Brookiya To-Day.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph P. O'Connell, rector of St. St. Mary's Star of the Sca in Brooklyn, will be avested this morning with his new robes as Monsignor of the first class. Dr. O'Connell will celebrate the mass, and Hishop McDonnell will take part in the services, at the close of which banquet will be held in the hall attached to the church. The ropes have been presented to the church. The robes have been presented to the Monsignor by Seniator Michael J. Coffey, Accompanying the Papal brief, which Dr. O'Con-nell received last week, was a gold and silver chalice, beautifully ornamented, and bearing this inscription: "Leo XIII. to Monsignor O'Connell, Brooklyn, N. Y., U. S. A." There will be a torchlight procession and a general illumi-nation in the parish on Thursday night in honor of Monsignor O'Connell.

The Archbishop at Mt. Len's. Archhishop Corrigan's visitation to St. Leo's parish was not made yesterday, but will be made to-day at 10 A.M.

From the Convice-Journa

SUNBEAMS.

-About a million dollars' worth of sweet corn has

About a million dollars' worth of awest corn has been canned in Maine this year.

An eleven-year old boy weighing 160 pounds is pus forward by Kabersville, Ga., for the fat child charaptonship now apparently in competition in the South,

A school tescher near Milton, Or., held up the high boys of his school with a revolver while he punished an unraly pupil the other day. The culprit's chums

were attempting a rescue. -Every day at noon little knots of men congregate on the corners about the Western Union building. The minute they see the ball on top of the building move out come their watches for purposes of comparison.

—An exploring party is shortly to make the ascent
of Mount Tacoma to find out just what has been happening on the summit lately, to give basis for the vari us reports of volcanic cruptions, avalanches, glactal dvances and the like. The latest obs elescopes seem to show that some change in the form of the summit has really taken place.

-- A small brindle pup belonging to a Williamsburgh butcher has lately been in the habit of running in front of trottey cars at Wythe avenue and Broadway and then keeping ahead until it got to Bedford avenue when it would run to the sidewalk and hurry back to its master. Motormen are bothered by the dog and have had to slow down in order not to run over it. Now Hampshire yields most of the mice produced in this country, and no great quantity at that. Mica always maintains a good price, and second-hand furniture dealers in this town sometimes make it a specialty. Even brice brac dealers occasionally keep it, and an eccentric member of that guild in Houston street has a pane in a window of her shop glased with

-Fine watches are commonly kept in order by the dealers from whom they are bought. When such a watch was taken the other day to a famous jeweller to be regulated the jeweller said: "It is very dry; you have not had it cleaned since "01." "How do you know that?" asked the owner. "We put a private mark at an inconspicuous point whenever such watch as this is cleaned," answered the man, " and th atest date your watch shows is '91."

leaded mica by way of advertisement.

-The Chinamen in that section of Brooklyn known as Red Hook Point are having a little war of their own. There are about twenty laundrymen there, and until lately all seemed to be friendly and doing a thriving business. Then Charile Wing opened a lausdry next door to another Chinaman and cut prices. The other Chinamen charged ten cents for washing a shirt and Charile offered to do it for five. Now the other laundrymen have cut the price to four centa.

New York consumes a greater variety of que cheeses than any other city of the United States, as

each year the number increases. It would be easy to guess the prevailing nationality of any quarter by the kinds of cheese exposed for sale. There has lately kinds of cheese exposed for sale. There has lately been added a Hungarian cheese, brought over doubt-less in answer to the demand of the city's comparatively new Hungarian population. The cheese comes in small tinfolied rolls, and sells by retail at 10 cents. —Some dozens of families are now comfortably established in the ships lying idle about this port. The taonancu in the snips lying islic about this port. The ship keeper, as the caretaker of a ship laid up in win-ter quarters is called, gets house rent, provisions, and some cash payment. He must be a trustworthy per-son, with some nautical skill and knowledge. He and sewspapers to be read, and a bit of music to enliven

-The text, " I love them that love Me, and those hat seek Me early shall find Me," painted high up on the party wall of a church in Park avenue which was pulled down some months ago, has just been erased, and beneath has been painted the prosaic warning. "Post no bills under penalty of the law." The ragged remains of some old theatre posters on the wall suggest that the text was erased in order that it might not be brought in juxtaposition with the vulgarities of every-day life. of every-day life.

-While lace making of the more delicate sort is not a large industry in New York, lace mending is done by a few skilled needlewomen. Really valuable laces are intrusted to only well accredited persons. Scores of the cheaper sort are made for pastine by women and children of various foreign nationalities, notably the French, Italians, and above all the Syrians. One seldom sees a Syrian girl or woman sitting in the doorways or windows of their quarters without a bis lace work in hand.

That odd little body, the Walt Whitman Fellow-

ship, still in its first year, is getting on quietly, bus hopefully. Its object is to bring into mutual relations persons the world over who are interested in Whisman, his poetry, and his philosophy of life. One of the fellowship's rules forbids procelytising, but do and ready to receive any Whitmanite, no matter what his opinions on other subjects than Whitma

folks by concerns in this city and offered as prizes by some merchants are made by taking an enlarged copy of a photograph and thinly disguising it with crayo or a photograph and thinly disguising it with crayons. Soft and really beautiful effects may be obtained by enlarging well-taken photographs, but the crayon work in the case of the cheap portraits is so atrociously executed that the last vestige of charm is removed. Enlarging from photographs is an inexpensive process and the crayon treatment is a matter of a few hours so that the charmens of the preferable. of a few hours, so that the cheapness of the professed

crayon portraits is not matter of astonish a year after twenty years' service, and retirement on half my at the age of 62. His pay at the Cramp yards is probably double what his utmost hope promised in the mavy, and if his new business venture succeeds he may become a millionaire. Yet the office navy, who have an old-fashioned pride in their professelves to envy the lot of thos who go out of the service to become rich and distin-guished in civil life. Line officers in particular often hold that no civil success can confer the distinction

and hysterical fools that attend its sessions the ignominy of the Police Board? How Tweed Raided the Park Depart-

displaced. Mr. OLMSTED's letter to the Park Board. printed on Friday, declining to take up an important project under conditions which made the services of his profession impossi ble, showed how the most glaring precedent for those conditions occurred under the rule of the late WILLIAM M. TWEED. The issue between the public interests in the parks and the personal interests of self-seeking or corrupt officials and their allies is pretty apt to reduce itself to an issue between the landscape architect and the laymen who are Commissioners, the latter acting always

For example, suppose that among the numberless schemes of profit or eccentricity perpetually seeking access to the Central Park, one is for a photograph gallery or for an insane asylum, or for some outlandish States Consul at Silvas, to accompany the rearrangement of the Park's design. If such a proposition should be referred to the landscape architect, his report against it would be received the next moment. He would say, "A photograph gallery, for example, is not an intended or reaso able feature of this pleasure ground. The city bought land for no such purpose. Buildings in the Park are to be admitted with cauinto the space and landscape beyond justifi-

"Where shall the gallery be ?"

and entirely beneat, and fully meeting the i ful discharge of civil duties. Still, well per-

ORGANIZED PERSURY'S FAILURE. The Press of All Parties on Gov. Flower's

Gov. Flower has dismissed the fake charges brought by the World against the management of the Elmira Reformatory. We supposed he would. All law-abiding and otherwise respectahie people who were familiar with the facts in the case knew that he would. Of all the rascally things which the World has done in pursuance of its policy to secure for Itself notoriety and money, its conspiracy to destroy the reputation of Superintendent Brockway and to demoralize the great reformatory institution over which he has for many years presided, and which he has

model of all others-was the worst. The testimony which this prince of newspaper fakirs presented to support its charges was all. or nearly all, supplied by convicts and ex-convicts, some very dangerous characters, and all roduce who could not be expected to have a good opinion of the law or of those whose duty it is to enforce it. These hardened criminals were brought together by the World and installed in luxurious apartments in its own building, where night and day they ground out the illiterate and lying stuff which the fakir's young men quickly to print. There, too, the grossly exag-gerated pictures of Elmira discipline and cruelty were prepared, in accordance with the suggestions of the ex-thieves, thugs, scraped together to do its dirty work. There, in the World playing the rôle of Fagin whenever its convict pupils showed signs of running short

Gov. Flower is entitled to the thanks of the where for his resolute refusal to be intimidated

From the New York Tribune.

From the New York Times.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

From the Brooklyn Citizen. The exoneration of Superintendent Brockway

Mr. Brockway has been long enough associ-

after long and thorough examination of all the testimony that could be obtained on both sides,

mony given before the Commission whom he appointed to find out the facts.

held through long years of cruelties. POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY.

Consecticut Man Talks About the November Election and Tells What He Thinks Ought to Be Done at Present. NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 15,-When I was a boy at school, in the thirties, Noah Webster's spelling book was used as a text book. And s few short stories well calculated to impress would have occurred from reading a maxim un-accompanied with a pleasant tale.

One of these stories related how innocent dog

Not a Piker, but a Plunger,

The Ses is mistaken in saying that I'd. Dick Watts is a candidate for the Republic an acontration for the Vice-Presidency. (a). Dick is a "plunger," not a "piker," in politics. It is the Presidency or nothing with tot. She's. As soon as he gets fairly installed as judger of the county of Jefferson and redeems his campaign promise to reduce the Mckiner bill, look out for his Presidential boom. But Cot. Dick is first going to settle this here fariff business. When he mays he'll do a thing be says it on the dead heel, and what he mays bear going to the county of the count

Tree-climbing kangaroos are the latest novelty at the London Zoölogical Gardens. Jane Hading will leave the Comedie Française at the end of this month to join the Gymnase company, Sardou has promised to write a new play for her. Mrs. Osmer, widow of the paymaster of the Erebus, who died recently in England at the age of 85, was the

last survivor of the women widowed by the loss of Sir John Franklin's Arctic expedition. At a sale in Paris lately of works by Charles Jacque the animal painter, "Le Grand Troupeau" broughs 30.000 francs; "Troupeau de Vaches & l'Abreuvoir," 12.000 francs; "Rentrée de Troupeau," 13.000 francs; Sortie du Village," 13,950 france.

Capt. Homfrey, late of the Eleventh Hussars, had fought in the war of the rebellion and under Garthaldi. and had been wounded in battle six times, to be finally knocked down the other day by a butcher'd cart on Westminster Bridge, and killed. M. de Rodays, who with the late Francis Magnard and M. Périvier formed the triumvirate which took charge of the Figure after Villemessant's death has

been chosen editor-in-chief in Magnard's place, and iaston Calmette is now managing editor.

A new military jost on the English Channel is to be stablished by the French Government at Port-en-Bessin, in the department of Calvados, midway ben Cherbourg and Havre. The place already has a mall harbor, entered by a gap in the cliffs. The entrance will be enlarged, and will be connected with he sins capable of accommodating the largest iron clads.

A story comes from Tunis that four Europeans are living with the Tuaregs, and that they are Col. Flat ters and three of his companions, who were supp to have been massacred in 1881. The author of the report is Djebari, an Algerian military interpreter, who was sent to Central Soudan last year by the French Government, and positively

he saw the men.
One of the best private schools in Paris, the Ecole Monge, has just been bought by the Government for a million dollars. The school was established by private individuals in competition with the State lyces, and held its own in scholarship in the public examination, its mathematical and scientific training being es-pecially good. It was in financial difficulties, however, and must have closed had not the State intervened.

Robert Buchanau, who falled for \$75,000 not long ago, has just been discharged by the bankruptcy court on condition that he pay half of all he carns above \$1.500 a year toward satisfying his creditors, till they shall have recovered \$7 cents on the dollar. His lawyer tried to free him from the obligation, but the Judge held that an author who had carned \$7,500 a year by his writings might be expected to continue to do so, and should do something for his creditors.

In the trials for electoral frauds at Toulouse it has been shown that the French have little to learn about stuffing ballot loxes, voting under false names, and altering the returns. One camildate, who for years in succession had been counted out, procured a list of registered voters from the prefecture after the last election and sent to each address a circular letter of thanks. After some days 10,000 circulars turned to him by the Post Office, marked

Until 1806, when Napoleon I, put an end to the hopeicss confusion of the old Holy Roman Empire, the Hohenlohes, who claim to descend from a brother of Emperor Kourad L. were sovereign princes in southern Germany, like the dukes of Würtemberg. The congress of Vieuna found Würtemberg a king-dom and the Hohenlohes mediatised, and left them so. A part of the Robeniobe territory was within the limits of the new kingdom, and King Karl of Warten-berg demanded of Frince Robeniobs a charter to show ats title to the land. Instead the Prince sent the King a document describing a tournament in which a Count Heiseniche unborned a Count of Wurtemberg au-other describing a wedding in which a Count of Würtemberg bore the train of a Countess of Hobes-lobe, and an unhonored promise to pay given by a Würtemberg to a Hobeslobe. He was let alone after that by the King.